

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

The
ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and

Chief Public Health Inspector

For the Year

1963



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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

1963/64

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor F. Whitworth

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M. Gittins

His Worship the Mayor—Councillor Miss O. Taylor

Alderman R. Scott

Councillor G. Allen

Councillor Mrs. E. J. E. Bradley

Councillor J. F. Farrar

Councillor J. Honeyford

Councillor G. Mills

Councillor J. W. Neve

Councillor F. Sansom

Councillor Mrs. E. P. Wellens

Co-opted Member:

Dr. J. B. Williamson

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

Medical Officer of Health:

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

E. G. H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D (Obst.), R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. T. TRAYNOR, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert.
Testamur of Inst.P.C.
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. KELLY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
Cert. of Meat and Other Foods (Liverpool)
Diploma R.Inst. P. Health and Hygiene
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

L. H. KERR, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods
J. R. LUND, C.P.H.I.E.B., (left 24-6-63)
J. CONCANNON, C.P.H.I.E.B., (commenced 1-1-63)
W. HOLLINGWORTH, C.P.H.I.E.B., (from 6-12-63)

Clerical Staff:

N. J. NUTTALL (Clerk) (commenced 16-12-63)
MRS. M. FLAVELL (Shorthand-Typist)
Miss F. McHUGH (Junior Clerk) (left 1-9-63)
Miss P. ASHTON (Clerk-Typist) (commenced 16-12-63)
W. HOLLINGWORTH (Pupil Public Health Inspector)
(to 5-12-63)
D. S. BRUCE (Pupil Public Health Inspector)

Smoke Officer:

S. TAYLOR, M.R.S.H., A.M.N.Inst.E., A.Inst.Fuel
Smoke Inspector's Cert.,
City & Guilds in Boiler House Practice
Coal Utilisation Council's Cert.,

Technical Assistant Smoke Control:

L. GALLAGHER

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Assistant Divisional Medical Officers:

J. M. EYRE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (commenced 2-9-63)

J. B. MACMAHON, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

K. M. NICHOLSON-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

R. TEPPER, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time) (commenced 1-5-63)

I. G. YULE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (resigned 3-6-63)

Part-Time Consultant Obstetrician:

MARY EVANS, M.D., B.S., (London) B.Sc., (Wales) M.R.C.O.G.
(resigned 31-12-63)

Senior Administrative Officer:

J. GLEESON

Home Help Organiser:

MISS P. OGDEN

Assistant Home Help Organiser:

MISS C. DIXON

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

F. A. SHERIDAN

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. CHADWICK

A. COOK

D. MACCORQUODALE

D. SHACKLETON

(Part-Time Officers, seconded from Health Division 14)

Divisional Welfare Organiser:

J. E. TAYLOR

Social Welfare Officer:

J. OSBALDISTON (commenced 8-7-63)

Health & Welfare Offices,
Adjacent Town Hall,
Middleton.

Health Department,
5, Suffield Street,
Middleton.

July, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for 1963. The general format of the report is similar to that of the past two years, and I hope that it will again be found conveniently set out to form a useful source of reference to Councillors and other readers. My principal innovation is the introduction of two additional tables (A.2 and A.3) summarising certain statistical information from the Registrar General's Census Report for 1961. I consider this information essential to anyone interested in the social conditions within the Borough.

The population of the Borough continued to rise during the year, the mid 1963 estimate of 58,860 being an increase of 400 on the 1962 estimate. There was again some decrease in total births, with a total of 1,098 registered in the year, giving a crude birth rate of 18.7 and an adjusted rate of 18.1 compared with a national rate of 18.2. The "adjusted" rate is the rate that would apply if the age/sex structure of the population were that of England and Wales as a whole and permits comparison with other districts regardless of their population structure. Total deaths (580) were slightly increased, giving a crude death rate of 9.85 per 1,000 and an adjusted rate of 15.2, compared with a national rate of 12.2. As in 1962 both stillbirth rate (23) and infant mortality rate (29.1) are above national rates of 17.3 and 20.9 respectively.

The total notifications of infectious disease were two-and-a-half times those of the previous year, due principally to prevalence of measles in the first four months of the year. A more disquieting feature was the 129 cases of whooping cough notified. It seems that few of the children notified had had full course of "triple" immunisation. At the time of writing this letter it would perhaps be premature to comment on the recent typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen, but one conclusion may already be drawn: the relative freedom of the British population from out-breaks of such serious infectious disease is not a natural endowment. It is only by making effective use of all techniques of control of infectious disease, that we escape such social disasters with their economic consequences.

During the year the Committee was faced with the unenviable task of deciding whether or not to recommend the Council to support the fluoridation of water supply as a measure to control the prevalence of dental caries. While fully cognisant of the many non-medical factors requiring careful consideration, I must express my personal regret that the Committee did not find it possible to support this measure. By nature and training any

Doctor must be pragmatic; one concedes there are certain economic and ethical arguments against the artificial fluoridation of water supplies. Somewhat similar arguments were advanced against chlorination of water supply in this country within the past century, and, despite frequent outbreaks of Cholera there are still similar doubts about chlorination amongst educated Indians.

I do not propose to comment in detail here on the functioning of the Delegated Health and Welfare Services as set out in Part B of this report. In general these services are reasonably adequate for the needs of the Borough. The principal weaknesses are the understaffing of the Health Visiting service, and the inadequacy of accommodation at Durnford Street school clinic. One must, however, point out that, in recent years, the greater part of the County Health Committee's capital expenditure has been in provision of Homes for the Elderly, and during the year the new 35 place Saxonside Home was opened in the Borough.

In conformity with the wishes of the Council, the Public Health Department endeavoured to further increase the rate of representation of unfit housing, and a total of 401 properties was represented in Clearance Areas or Individual Unfit houses in 1963. This figure has only been achieved by very considerable efforts by the Public Health inspectorate and the clerical staff of the department, and it may not be possible to sustain this rate with present staffing and other commitments. One must also face the fact that the proportion of non-unfit houses in future Clearance Areas is likely to increase, with the worst areas having been dealt with.

With the Alkrington No. 9 Smoke Control Order becoming effective on 1st November, 1963, some 6,000 premises were in operative smoke control areas by the end of 1963. During the year, survey work was continued in the Langley No. 10 area, originally intended to cover some 2,250 houses. Most readers will, however, be aware that in the Autumn the Council, in common with all other Local Authorities in the North West, were asked by the appropriate Ministries to make a careful re-appraisal of future smoke control programmes by reason of major technological changes in the fuel industries. Whilst revised national policy in permitting approval of more efficient space heating appliances is welcome, there remain some reasons for disquiet on national fuel policy, in particular the apparent disparity between the costs of smokeless fuels and raw coal.

I feel that the attention of the Committee should be drawn to the extremely efficient and regular refuse collection that has been maintained throughout the year, and to the widespread interest that has been shown in the Middleton bonus system by local authorities in many parts of the country. There is no doubt that your Chief Public Health Inspector is now regarded by many of his colleagues as an authority on the organisation of refuse collection and disposal, and I trust that the Council will continue to support his efforts to maintain a modern, efficient, vehicle fleet.

In conclusion, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the County Medical Officer of Health and the staffs of both Public Health and Health and Welfare Departments for their support, assistance and loyalty during the year. I must also thank the staff for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,
Medical Officer of Health.

PART A

STATISTICS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORT

Table A.1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,170
Population at Census, 1951	32,620
Population at Census, 1961	56,668
Registrar-General's Est. Mid-Year Population (1963)	58,860
Number of Persons per Acre	11.38
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	17,838
Rateable Value at 31st March, (1963-64)	£1,559,022
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (1963-64) estimated	£6,079

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LOCALITY

The Borough of Middleton, which forms part of the South-East Lancashire industrial conurbation, lies to the North of Manchester, and is roughly equidistant from the nearby County Boroughs of Manchester (to the South), Bury (North-West), Rochdale (North-East), and Oldham (East). The district is fairly low lying, the original township having developed along the banks of the River Irk, which flows from East to West through the Borough.

The district was formerly almost entirely dependent on cotton spinning for economic prosperity, but in the past decade many of the mills have been closed or adapted for other purposes, and the major industries of the district now include foam rubber upholstery, tobacco manufacture, industrial chemicals, light engineering and preserve manufacture. There is also a long-established brewery. In the last decade the district has seen intensive residential housing development, with its population nearly doubled. There is a limited amount of farming land principally to the North of the Borough.

The town is served by a terminal branch railway from the main Manchester-Rochdale line, and has good road communications with adjacent districts. It is served by regular bus services of the Manchester, Oldham and Rochdale Corporations, and also by the North Western and Ribble Companies.

The principal environmental problems faced by the Borough Council as a Health Authority are :—

- 1—The still considerable numbers of unfit or sub-standard housing in parts of the district.
- 2—The problems of refuse disposal in a highly urbanised area.
- 3—The atmospheric pollution common to South-East Lancashire.
- 4—The absence of a sewer to the peripheral villages of Birch and Bowlee.

Table A.2**POPULATION STRUCTURE—1961 CENSUS**

The following table, based on information now published by the Registrar General, shows the proportions of population falling into the major working and dependent groups.

Total Population (Both Sexes)		56,668	100%
Child Population	Children under School Age	5,604	10%
	Schoolchildren aged 5-14 ...	11,735	21%
	Total children under 15 ...	17,339	31%
Total Males 15-64 "Working Population"		17,108	30%
Females	Age 15-44 "Reproductive Population"	11,577	20.5%
	Age 45-60	5,009	9%
Elderly Persons	Females 60 and over	4,099	7%
	Males 65 and over	1,536	2.5%
	Total "Pensionable"	5,635	10%

It will be noted from the above table that

- (a) In 1961 the total child population in the Borough exceeded the number of men of working age.
- (b) The proportion of persons of pensionable age is considerably lower than that in Lancashire or in the country as a whole (15%).

Table A.3**HOUSING CONDITIONS—1961 CENSUS**

This table, also based on information as published by the Registrar General shows :—

- (a) The principal forms of household tenure.
- (b) Proportion of households with and without certain amenities.

Total "Households"			17,200	100%
Tenure	Owner Occupied		6,918	40%
	Local Authority Owned		7,354	43%
	Rented Unfurnished		2,396	14%
	Other types tenure		532	3%
Amenities	Without exclusive use of	Cold Water Tap ...	29	—
		Hot Water System	1,743	10%
		Fixed Bath	3,095	18%
		Water Closet	1,661	9.5%
	With all four above amenities ...		13,916	81%

In considering this table it is important to note that “Local Authority Owned” property includes property owned by Manchester. It is possible that the proportion of houses without exclusive use of a water closet may be understated. It will, however, be apparent that the total proportion of properties with all four “amenities” is comparatively high especially in relation to nearby County Boroughs.

Table A.4

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)			1,098
	Males	Females	
Legitimate	545	493	
Illegitimate	27	33	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—			
Crude Rate			18.7
Adjusted Rate			18.1
(Comparability Factor, 0.97)			
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			5.45
Stillbirths			23
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births			20.5
Total live and still births			1,121
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)			32
	Males	Females	
Legitimate	18	13	
Illegitimate	1	—	

Infant Mortality Rates :—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	29.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	30
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.6
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	24.6
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	22.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	42.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	nil
Total Deaths (all ages)	580

Death Rate per 1,000 population :—

Crude Rate	9.85
Adjusted Rate	15.2
(Comparability factor, 1.54)	

Table A.5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1963	1962	1958	1953	1943
Live Births	No.	1,098	1,148	1,012	506	486
	Adj. Rate	18.1	17.3	17.1	15.1	17.2
Stillbirths	No.	23	26	16	13	21
	Rate	20.5	22.1	15.6	25	41
Total Live and Still Births	No.	1,121	1,174	1,028	519	507
Total Infant Deaths	No.	32	31	17	17	30
	Rate	29.1	27.0	17.33	34	61
Maternal Deaths ...	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.86
Total Deaths	No.	580	541	516	337	393
	Adj. Rate	15.2	13.6	14.1	15.4	12.1

Table A.6
INFANT MORTALITY—1963

Causes of Death	Ages at Death				
	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year	Total Under 1 year
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	1	1	3	5
Gastritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	2	—	2	—	4
Other Causes	7	8	6	1	22
Totals	9	9	9	5	32

COMMENT ON STATISTICAL TABLES

The population of the Borough continues to increase and appears likely to exceed 60,000 within the next year or two. The unusual age structure of the population, with considerable “weighting” of younger age groups has been borne out by the 1961 Census (see table A.2).

The high crude birth rate reflects the high proportion of young married couples in the population, and the low crude death rate the low proportion of elderly persons.

Although the total of infant deaths has increased by only one, it will be noted that, with a fall in total births, this results in a further rise in infant mortality rate. Of these 32 deaths, 18 occurred within one week of birth.

The general trend of principal vital statistics may be seen from Table A.5, which gives a comparison of 1963 figures with those of one, five, ten and twenty years before. It is necessary to bear in mind the substantial changes in population over those 20 years and also to exercise great caution in interpretation of certain statistical figures.

Table A.7

DEATHS BY CAUSATION

CAUSES	1963			1962	1958	1953
	Male	Female	Total	Total All	Total All	Total All
Tuberculosis — Respiratory	—	—	—	2	8	3
Tuberculosis — Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1	1	2	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms—						
Stomach	12	3	15	12	23	15
Lung and Bronchus	26	4	30	22	19	14
Breast	—	11	11	14	6	3
Uterus	—	5	5	7	1	3
Other	22	32	54	51	33	33
Leukaemia/Aleukaemia	3	3	6	4	1	2
Diabetes	—	1	1	1	4	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	36	54	90	66	102	47
Coronary Disease—Angina	70	51	121	103	82	45
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	—	1	11	14	10
Other Heart Disease	11	32	43	70	57	60
Other Circulatory Disease	13	13	26	13	17	10
Influenza	—	1	1	3	1	2
Pneumonia	18	16	34	32	22	7
Bronchitis	34	15	49	35	43	23
Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	2	1	3	3	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	2	—	2	8	2	8
Gastro-Enteritis & Diarrhoea	2	—	2	3	1	2
Nephritis & Nephrosis	—	2	2	2	5	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2	1	1	2
Pregnancy, Child birth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	4	2	6	10	4	9
Other Defined & Ill-defined Disease ...	28	24	52	39	35	22
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	2	9	6	6	4
All Other Accidents	7	2	9	11	13	3
Suicide	2	1	3	11	12	4
Homicide & Operations of War	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	304	276	580	541	516	337

Table A.8

DEATHS—BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1963			1962	1958	1953
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Total	Total	Total
Under 1	19	13	32	31	17	22
1— 4	5	2	7	2	5	2
5—14	3	1	4	6	—	2
15—24	4	—	4	2	—	2
25—44	18	13	31	25	27	16
45—64	97	61	158	136	127	84
65—74	86	64	150	135	147	95
Over 75	72	122	194	204	193	114
Totals	304	276	580	541	516	337

COMMENT ON DEATHS

The crude death rate is somewhat increased during the year, but the reader will note the considerable difference between the crude death rate of 9.85 per 1,000 and the adjusted rate of 15.2. As explained in my introductory letter this “adjustment” is a statistical device to level out differences between areas due to unusual age/sex structure of the local population.

As in recent years, the principal causes of death were :—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation	191 deaths
	(32.9 per cent)
Cancer (all sites)	115 deaths
	(18.3 per cent)
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	90 deaths
	(15.5 per cent)
Diseases of Respiratory System	86 deaths
	(14.8 per cent)

These four major groups are thus responsible for 82 per cent, or more than four out of five deaths.

From a study of Table A.8, it will be noted that while over 75 per cent of men had died before age 75, a much lesser proportion (56 per cent) of women died before this age. It will also be noted that just over half (52 per cent) of local men lived to pensionable age.

Table A.9

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1963

Notifiable diseases	Total notified Cases in age groups										
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	Age Unknown
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	18	—	3	4	4	5	1	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1076	56	318	360	321	12	3	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough	129	4	29	30	51	7	2	1	—	—	5
Pneumonia	19	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	5	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	—	3	1	2	2	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	14	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	3	1	1
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	1276	61	355	397	383	30	12	13	11	2	12

Table A.10 **COMPARISON INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Notifiable Diseases	1963	1962	1958	1953
Scarlet Fever	18	15	28	34
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—
Measles	1076	372	256	558
Whooping Cough	129	1	115	117
Pneumonia	19	14	14	25
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	49	334	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	2	1
Erysipelas	1	4	1	3
Food Poisoning	3	1	3	7
Meningococcal Infection	3	2	—	3
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	14	32	19	22
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	2	7	—	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	1
Totals	1276	498	775	808

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL

Notifications of infectious disease were substantially increased over the low total of 1962, due principally to prevalence of measles in the first quarter of the year.

MEASLES

Of the total of 1,076 cases, 844 were notified in the first four months of the year—a continuation of the outbreak in November and December 1962.

The disease was comparatively mild in most cases, but in a few instances a substantial degree of systemic upset was reported.

WHOOPING COUGH

It is most disheartening to record a total of 129 notifications, especially when I am only too well aware, that out of a sample of 50 consecutive notifications, only 2 children were known to have had a full course of immunisation. This disease could now be a rarity if parents accepted their responsibility of securing proper routine immunisation for their children.

PNEUMONIA

As in previous reports, I must again explain the disparity between 34 deaths from Pneumonia (Table A.7) yet only 19 notifications (Tables A.9 and A.10). The majority of deaths are the result of non notifiable secondary bronchopneumonia, which frequently supervenes on other illness in the elderly or debilitated.

DYSENTERY

There was a substantial reduction in total notifications during the year, but it will be appreciated that many cases of dysentery are so mild that the family doctor may not be called in. Numerous cases of diarrhoea are however brought to the attention of the Health Department, as will be apparent from the total of faecal specimens submitted for examination (Table A.12). The prevalence of dysentery does serve as a general guide to the standards of food hygiene in the Community.

POLIOMYELITIS

It is now two years since the last case of poliomyelitis was reported in the Borough, and all but the most sceptical must admit that the vaccination programme appears to have justified the considerable expenditure in time, money and resources. It is, however, necessary to reiterate that only by maintaining a high proportion of "artificially immune" in the Community can one expect to contain this disease in an urbanised society.

Table A.11 TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
65 and Over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not known ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14		2		2		—	

While 16 new cases were notified during the year, the total number of cases on the Register at 31st December showed a further reduction to 319 as compared with 359 at the end of 1962. The majority of new cases are notified in the very early stages when there is every prospect of their being rapidly controlled by modern chemotherapy.

One may also note (Table A.7) that this is the first time since records were kept that no death in the Borough has been due to tuberculosis. The two deaths recorded above in Table A.11 represent two men who formerly had tuberculosis, but died from other disease.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Blood specimens from the ante-natal clinics are sent either to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital; the Serological Laboratory, Withington Hospital; or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

Otherwise, practically all the routine specimens are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

During the year the following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination :—

Table A.12

Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs	7
Faeces Specimens	216
Sputum	Nil
Others	Nil

Thanks are due once again to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their ever-ready co-operation and practical help given to the Health Department.

SWIMMING BATHS

Middleton Corporation owns the sole swimming bath in the borough. This was constructed in 1938, and consists of a large pool (100ft. x 35ft.) with a maximum depth of 10ft. 3in., a smaller children's pool (30ft. x 22ft.) with a maximum depth of 3ft., 16 slipper baths, 4 hot and cold showers, and changing accommodation. Chlorinated Footbaths are provided from the dressing accommodation to the plunge baths.

The baths are supplied with water from the town mains (Heywood and Middleton Water Board), and further treated by sand filtration and chlorination. The water is changed every four hours by filtration. A total of 119,390 bathers used these baths during the year.

During the winter months, the building is closed to bathers and used as a social centre. The slipper baths remain open throughout the year.

HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals situated in the borough and patients are admitted to hospitals in the surrounding districts, chiefly Oldham and Manchester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

During the year one elderly female was compulsorily removed to a local hospital on the Order of a local Magistrate under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act (as amended).

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are two Corporation controlled cemeteries in the Borough in addition to a small number of church burial grounds. The old cemetery (6½ acres) is adjacent to the Parish Church near the centre of the town, while the New Cemetery (12 acres) lies on the edge of the Boarshaw Estate near the Eastern boundary. A total of 77 interments took place in those cemeteries in 1963 and a further 387 remains were cremated at the Borough Crematorium. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and there are two Deputy Medical Referees.

PART B

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres

There are 5 Child Welfare Centres in the Borough; 2 being at purpose-built combined School/Welfare Clinics at Durnford Street, Middleton, and at Borrowdale Road on the Langley Estate. The remaining 3 are held in rented premises at Alkrington (Congregational Church); Middleton Junction (Wade Street Scout Hall) and Rhodes (All Saints Parish Church School).

From 1st February, 1963, the Alkrington clinic has been held twice weekly (formerly once weekly) on Monday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

Under the current County capital building programme Durnford Street Clinic will be extended in Financial Year 1966/67, and a purpose built clinic will be provided in Alkrington in 1967/68.

Routine examinations of infants is normally undertaken at these child welfare sessions (see also Table B.2., page) and the National Welfare Foods—National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets—are available in addition to certain proprietary brands of baby foods and vitamin supplements available for purchase on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

(See under Midwifery and Tables B.3 and B.4 page 33).

Family Planning

Neither the Borough Council nor the County Council run their own Family Planning Clinics, but have arrangements with the Family Planning Association (Middleton and District branch) and evening sessions are held at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, each Monday and alternate Wednesdays. A female doctor is in attendance at these sessions. There are arrangements for case payment in respect of women referred to the Clinic on health grounds by Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

All the provisions for the care of married mothers are also available to unmarried mothers. Further provisions are also made, principally in securing admission to residential accommodation during the later stages of pregnancy. Should an unmarried mother keep her child and seek employment outside home, she is given priority for admission to a County Council day nursery.

Health Visitors, Visitors of the Children's Department and Moral Welfare Workers of the various religious denominations, and other voluntary organisations, co-operate closely in this rather difficult work.

During the year 10 unmarried mothers were admitted to homes run by voluntary organisations.

Care of Premature Infants

A premature infant is one whose birth weight is 5½lbs. or less and during the year 99 infants were born to mothers normally resident in the Borough. Of this total, 19 premature infants were born at home and the remainder in hospital. Detailed particulars are given in Table B.6, page 35.

Certain equipment for the care of premature infants in their own homes is available for use on loan and is held at Durnford Street Clinic, Middleton, to which Midwives have direct access.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in domiciliary practice during the year.

DAY NURSERIES

(a) Local Authority Day Nurseries

There are no local authority day nurseries within the Borough, but Middleton residents may apply for admission of children, under the age of 5, to day nurseries in adjacent districts administered by Lancashire County Health Division No. 14.

(b) Industrial Day Nurseries

Under the provisions of the Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, the Borough Council had one industrial day nursery registered in the Borough. This nursery, at the Cromer Mill, has been registered as an 80 place nursery since May, 1961. The medical staff of the Borough made regular visits to this nursery during the year.

(c) Child Minders

There were no registered child minders in the Borough during the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Establishment at 31st December, 1963, was 10).

There were 10 District Midwives, all of whom were qualified to administer analgesics.

Miss M. E. Bradbury,
Mrs. C. F. Copland,
Mrs. H. Greenfield,

Mrs. C. Hartle,
Mrs. C. N. Holland,
Mrs. F. Hutchinson,
Mrs. S. M. Lees,
Mrs. F. A. McGladdery,
Mrs. I. R. Richards,
Mrs. D. B. Smith,

During the year the Midwives attended 461 confinements; analgesia was administered in 419 cases.

Antenatal Clinics are held two or three times weekly at Durnford Street and Borrowdale Road Clinics. The present accommodation at Durnford Street can no longer be considered satisfactory for this purpose in particular with the continuing inflow of population in the Alkrington district. The difficulties are principally the lack of sufficient changing accommodation and of provision for reasonable privacy in examination of individual expectant mothers. Plans have been agreed for partial reconstruction of the premises, but are not likely to be carried out before 1966/67, nor is there at present any hope of a branch purpose-built clinic in Alkrington before 1968.

Blood tests are carried out routinely on all mothers attending the antenatal clinics and blood specimens are submitted to Oldham and District General Hospital and Withington Hospital.

Dr. Mary Evans, who had been visiting Consultant Obstetrician to the Borough for many years resigned at the end of the year, and her clinics were taken over by Dr. H. A. Rowley, Consultant Obstetrician at Crumpsall Hospital from January, 1964.

Relaxation classes continue to be held weekly at Durnford Street clinic on Tuesday evenings. A Physiotherapist is in attendance and the Medical, Health Visiting and Midwifery staff run a joint weekly education programme at these classes. The classes are based on an eight week cycle of discussions concluding with a film show on the last evening. The sessions appear very popular with expectant mothers and it is significant to record that a number of husbands have also attended the film show. The total number of mothers attending was 146.

For details of this service see Tables B.7, B.8, and B.9 on pages 36 and 37.

HEALTH VISITING

(Establishment at 31st December 1963 was 16).

Health Visitors employed were :—

Mrs. N. Brady,
Miss K. Cahill,
Miss R. Deasey (resigned 30.9.63),
Miss T. Dunscombe,
Miss J. M. Fletcher,
Mrs. D. Green,

Miss J. Houghton,
Mrs. D. Inman (commenced 29.7.63),
Mrs. M. McCoy,
Miss M. M. Switzer.

There were also 3 School Nurses :—

Miss I. Denholm,
Mrs. D. Mort (part-time commenced 29.4.63),
Mrs. E. Rankin (part-time),
Mrs. R. M. Wood (resigned 28.2.63).

The strength of Health Visiting/School Nursing Staff was maintained during the year, Miss Deasey and Mrs. Wood being replaced by Mrs. Inman and Mrs. Mort. It will, however, be noted that we are five short of total full time establishment, and there appears no immediate prospect of further recruitment.

The Health Visitors' work embraces a wide range of duties including Child Welfare, School Medical work, welfare of the aged and particular supervision of those families presenting serious social problems. At the end of the year arrangements were in hand for a pilot scheme of secondment of one Health Visitor to a general practice in the Borough.

During the year fifty two student nurses from Booth Hall Hospital have spent two days each week with the Health Visitors and one from the Manchester University Community Nursing Course has spent one term gaining practical experience in the area.

During the year, Health Visitors paid 17,908 visits to children under five years; 687 visits were paid to expectant mothers; 1,228 visits were paid to those over the age of 65.

Details of this service are given in Table B.10 page 37.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Total establishment at 31st December, 1963 was 9.)

District Nurses :—

Mrs. H. Ashwell,
Mr. J. D. Begg,
Mrs. M. Burgess,
Mrs. D. Halliwell,
Mrs. H. Henry,
Mrs. I. M. Marr,
Mrs. P. I. Wilson.

State Enrolled Nurses :—

Mrs. E. Burns,
Mrs. A. Newsham (retired 21.1.63),
Mrs. I. Ridings (commenced 22.1. 63).

The Home Nursing Service continues to carry out extremely useful and valuable work in co-operation with the General Practitioners within the Borough, but the major proportion of their time is devoted to the care of the elderly. The Service

considerably eases the burden on relatives, undertaking long term care at home, and reduces the need for General Practitioners to request hospital accommodation for the chronic sick.

The nurses arrange to issue, on loan, various articles of equipment required by their patients.

During the year the nurses paid a total of 30,278 visits to individual patients.

Details of the service are given in Tables B.11 and B.12 pages 38 and 39.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Smallpox

During the year 295 persons, of whom 187 were infants under the age of two years were given primary vaccination against smallpox. A further 131 individuals were re-vaccinated.

This is a dramatic fall from the record figures vaccinated (3,494) and re-vaccinated (2,339) in 1962. The latter figures were, however, inflated as a result of Smallpox outbreaks then reported on. However, the position is further complicated by a change in Ministry policy advising vaccination in the second year, rather than the first year of life. Despite the theoretical advantages of this, many Medical Officers of Health (myself included) have certain misgivings as to the ultimate outcome.

Under new recording arrangements, public acceptance of vaccination policy may be gauged from the percentage of children under the age of two vaccinated. Applying the Ministry of Health formula, there is locally an "acceptance rate" (to children under 2) of 17%. This is a distressingly low figure.

For details see Table B.13 page 40.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

The majority of infants are now protected in their first year of life by combined immunisation against these three diseases and this causes minimum disturbances and inconvenience to both mother and child. Other children are, in general, given booster doses against either diphtheria only or with combined material against diphtheria and tetanus. A number of younger children are, for various reasons, immunised with separate antigens.

Detailed figures of such immunisation are given in Table B.14 page 41.

Poliomyelitis

With the virtual disappearance of poliomyelitis as an "epidemic" disease there has been a considerable decline in interest in poliomyelitis vaccination by the general public. 818 persons received full course of immunisation during 1963, of which the great majority were young infants. From returns

submitted it appears that only two in three children are now receiving this vaccination as a routine measure, and there is almost no demand from those over 16 years of age.

For details of vaccination programme see Table B.15, page 42.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There is an Ambulance Station within the Borough, but the Ambulance Service is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14. The vehicles are directed by the radio control centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RADcliffe 3021).

Four ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Middleton Station, which is manned on a 24-hour basis. The vehicles also service Chadderton Urban District and parts of Failsworth and Royton.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE

(a) Health Education

Leaflets and booklets dealing with various aspects of Health Education are distributed at the Child Welfare Centres and Clinics, together with poster exhibitions there and at various industrial premises in the Borough. It is, however, probable that the most valuable form of Health Education is in the contact between Health Visitors and individual families and in opportunities for discussion between expectant mothers and their Midwives and Medical Attendants.

Facilities are available for lectures, informal talks or film displays on various health subjects to interest voluntary organisations, e.g., Women's Guilds or Groups and Youth Clubs; Group Secretaries wishing to enquire regarding this should write to the Medical Officer of Health.

The "Smoking and Health" Mobile Unit of the Central Council for Health Education visited the Borough for 1 week in July, 1963. During the week, eleven sessions were conducted by the lecturers of the unit. Meetings were held in six schools, and more than 600 children and many members of school staff attended. Five other meetings were held with various interested groups.

(b) Co-operation with Hospital Services

Active co-operation is maintained by the medical staff with the medical staff and almoners of the hospitals serving the Borough and arrangements are made for necessary information to be interchanged, in particular with regard to arrangements for cases discharged from hospital requiring support from the local authority services.

(c) Convalescence

This service is primarily intended for those requiring a short period of convalescence to restore full activities after a recent acute illness. Vacancies are obtained for approved applicants in private convalescent homes, and on average stay for 2 weeks. This is not a free service and applicants are assessed on County Income scales. This service should not be confused with holiday accommodation for elderly or chronic sick in County Council homes, nor with School Health Service convalescent arrangements.

During the year 8 adults and 4 children under school age were admitted to convalescent homes—see Tables B.16 and 17 page 43.

(d) Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic serving the Borough is situated at Oldham and District General Hospital and close liaison is maintained with the Consultant Chest Physician. 70 persons received inoculation with B.C.G. vaccine during the year (this does not include school children given B.C.G. vaccine through the School Health Service). During the year 3 cases received extra nourishment over that which can be obtained by a patient by a grant from the National Assistance Board. Such extra nourishment normally takes the form of extra milk and Horlicks.

There is one Tuberculosis Health Visitor—Mrs. E. J. M. Hollinrake—in the district and her duties include visits to patients at home, arrangements for examination of contacts, reports of environmental and economic difficulties and attendance at the Chest Clinic. For statistical details of this service see Table B.18, page 44.

For details of B.C.G. vaccination see Tables B.19 and B.20 pages 44 and 45.

(e) Laundry Service

The service is intended for any sick person in need of constant changes of bed linen and where no family help is available and the soiled linen would not normally be accepted by a commercial laundry.

Laundering is carried out at Oldham and District General Hospital and individual arrangements are normally made through the District Nurse.

This service is not a free service and is chargeable to recipients in accordance with County Council income scales.

During the year, the service was utilised by 16 patients.

(f) Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions are held twice weekly—once at Durnford Street Clinic, and once at the Chiropodist's own surgery in view of the limited clinic accommodation. The chiropody service is a

free service to men and women of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. A high proportion of cases are treated in their own homes.

During the year a total of 362 individuals received Chiropody treatment. Of this total 112 were treated at Clinic sessions, 87 at the Chiropdist's surgery and 163 at home. The service was almost wholly utilised by aged persons.

For details see Table B.21 page 46.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Demands on this service have increased by over 10% during the year, and it should be noted that, of 485 patients receiving the service during the year, 395 were aged 65 or over. In many instances the Home Help Service is the only way of assisting elderly people living alone who would otherwise have to be accommodated in old people's homes.

There is no fixed establishment for Home Helps, who are engaged as and when required by the Home Help Organiser (Miss P. Ogden) under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Applications for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Medical Officer of Health and arrangements will then be made to investigate individual cases. This service is not a free service and recipients are liable for payment under County Council scales.

At the end of the year 78 Home Helps were employed in the Borough and details of the service are shown on Table B.22 page 47.

Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting Night/Evening Helps in the district by reason of high demands on female labour at higher rates of pay. During the year, Night Helps made 114 attendances to 14 patients.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Borough has responsibility for Welfare Services in regard to care of the handicapped, in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act.

Such services are intended to provide for care of handicapped people in their own homes and at social centres run by the local authority themselves or in co-operation with voluntary organisations.

Responsibility for residential accommodation under the Act is not delegated to the Borough and such accommodation is administered by Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 14.

A new 35 place home for the elderly—Saxonside—was opened on Windermere Road, Langley in September, 1963. There are now a total of 6 Divisional homes for the elderly, including two in Middleton (Schofield House and Saxonside), two in Windsor

Road, Oldham (Coppice and Claremont) and one each in Chadderton (Broadway) and Crompton (Laburnum House). There is accommodation for 199 residents in these six homes.

The Social Centre for handicapped continued to function satisfactorily at the Youth Club, Martindale Crescent each Friday, arrangements being made for midday meal through the good offices of the Education Officer and the staff of Langley County Secondary School. Handicraft tuition is provided at the Centre. Unfortunately the geographical situation is not ideal and many of the handicapped in the southern parts of the town are reluctant to travel to the northern limit of Langley estate although transport is provided.

Arrangements are made for certain articles to be issued on loan to handicapped persons. These include bath seats, bath rails and lazy tongs. Adaptations were carried out at the homes of 4 handicapped persons, in two instances to secure provision for garaging an invalid vehicle.

Details of handicapped persons on the welfare services register at 31st December, 1963 were as follows:—

Handicapped Persons on the Register on the 31st December, 1963

Ministry of Labour Codes	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female						
	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	0—	16—	30—	50—	65—	M	F
A/E	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	2	3	7	6
F	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	13	3	5	19
G	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
H/L	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	5	2	3	8
Q/T	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	6	—	4	8
V	—	—	8	7	—	—	3	4	4	3	15	14
U/W.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Z	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Totals	—	3	12	18	7	—	3	12	31	13	40	59

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Over the past decade very close working relationship had been established between the Mental Welfare Officers working in the Borough and the Psychiatric Unit at Oldham and District

General Hospital. Members of the Mental Welfare staff carry out daily duties in the Borough including visits to mentally ill and subnormal, arrangements for placing in employment, liaison with General Practitioners and visits, where necessary, with the Consultant Psychiatrist.

During the year a total of 120 patients were referred to Mental Health staff—for sources and categories of patients, see Table B.23 page 48.

At 31st December, 1963, 302 patients were under County Council care—for details see Table B.24 page 49.

OTHER SERVICES

(a) School Health Service

The School Health Service in the Borough is administered by the Middleton Education Committee on behalf of the County Council. The medical staff of the Health Department are also School Medical Officers and the Health Visiting staff are partially engaged on School Health work. A report on the School Health Service during 1963, was submitted to the Borough Education Committee in February, 1964.

(b) Special Medical Examinations

A total of 560 medical reports were completed during the year. Of this total, 197 reports were made without examination after scrutiny of a declaration of fitness form. For details of the remaining 363 reports after examination, see Table B.25 page 50.

Table B.1

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified births (i) occurring in, and (ii) finally belonging to, the Borough in 1963

	In Hospitals, Maternity Homes, etc.										In the Home										Total													
	Live Births					Still- births					Live Births					Still- births					Live Births					Still- births								
	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total	*Preme- ture		Mature		Total				
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F					
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F					
Total number occur- ring in the Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	223	212	233	221	4	3	10	9	223	212	233	221	4	3	10	9	223	212	233	221	4	3
No. transferred out of Borough—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(i) to other Divisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) to County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boroughs or other Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total outward trans- fers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Net No. occurring in and belonging to Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	222	212	232	221	4	3	10	9	222	212	232	221	4	3	10	9	222	212	232	221	4	3
No. transferred into Borough—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(i) from other Divisions	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) from County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Boroughs or other Counties	30	50	291	255	321	7	305	321	305	8	30	50	291	255	321	305	7	305	30	50	291	255	321	305	7	305	30	50	291	255	321	305	8	
Total inward trans- fers	30	50	292	258	322	7	308	322	308	8	30	50	292	258	322	308	7	308	30	50	292	258	322	308	7	308	30	50	292	258	322	308	8	
Final No. belonging to Borough	30	50	292	258	322	7	308	322	308	8	10	9	222	212	232	221	4	3	40	59	514	470	554	529	11	11	40	59	514	470	554	529	11	11

* A birth is regarded as "premature" if the birthweight is 5½lb. or less

Table B.2 **CHILD WELFARE CENTRES**

Number open at 31st December, 1963 : 5
 Work done at individual centres during the year

Address of Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions	Number of individual children attended and who were born in :			At ages : Number of attendances of children		
		1963	1962	1961-1958	0—	1—	2—4 inclusive
Durnford Street, Middleton	102	285	242	146	3,706	415	201
Wade Street, Middleton Junction ...	51	66	40	36	851	121	44
All Saints School, Rhodes Middleton	24	30	27	11	350	32	12
Alkington, Middleton	95	153	170	83	2,953	365	117
Borrowdale Road, Langley	102	188	165	86	1,827	262	62
Totals	374	722	644	362	9,687	1,195	436

Table B.3

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

No. open at 31st December, 1963 : 2

Work done at individual clinics during the year

Address of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of Attendances
Durnford Street, Middleton	121	486	2,515
Borrowdale Road, Langley	140	286	1,637
Totals	261	772	4,152

Table B.4

POST NATAL EXAMINATIONS OF WOMEN CONFINED DURING 1963

	Confined in Hospital	Confined in private nursing homes	Confined at home	
			Doctor engaged	No Doctor engaged
(a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Borough who were confined during the year	618	3	441	4
(b) Number of those in (a) above known to have had a post-natal pelvic examination by a doctor between the fifth & twelfth weeks after confinement	508	3	350	2
Proportion (per cent of (b) to (a))	82.2%	100%	79.3%	50%

Table B.5

DENTAL CARE (excluding dental care of school age children)

Work done during the year.

	Infants not yet attending school	Expectant mothers	Nursing mothers	Total
Number examined	60	8	15	83
No. who commenced treatment during the year	36	4	13	53
No. of courses of treatment completed during year	21	2	7	30
Number of extractions	37	4	3	44
Number of administra- tions of anaesthetics:				
Local	10	3	3	16
General	15	1	1	17
Number of fillings	5	1	4	10
Number of crowns	—	—	—	—
Number of inlays	—	—	—	—
Number of scalings or scaling and gum treat- ments	—	—	1	1
Number of silver nitrate treatments	—	—	—	—
Number of radiographs	—	—	—	—
Number of dentures provided:				
Complete	—	—	—	—
Partial	—	—	—	—
Repaired	—	—	1	1

Table B.6 **PREMATURE BIRTHS**
 (i.e., live and stillbirths of 5½lb. or less at birth, occurring during the year in cases where the mother was normally resident in the district)

Weight at Birth	Premature Livebirths								Premature stillbirths		
	Born in hospital		Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days		
2lb. 3oz. or less	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4 oz....	6	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz. ...	15	1	13	1	—	1	1	—	3	1	—
Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. ...	26	5	21	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. ...	28	1	27	11	—	11	4	—	3	—	—
Total	80	12	63	13	—	13	6	—	12	3	—

Table B.7

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Summary of work done by Midwives during the year.
Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths.

Livebirths			Stillbirths			Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 14th day	Deaths	
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor NOT present at delivery	Total	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor NOT present at delivery	Total		Mother	Child (under 1 month)
19	435	454	2	5	7	200	—	4

Table B.8

Visits

To confinements and miscarriages shown above (1)	To hospital discharges shown above (2)	Total (3)	Total number of visits included in column (1) which were made between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (i.e., night visits)
12,234	861	13,095	656

Table B.9

Confinements at which analgesics were administered

	Pethidine		Trilene	Totals
	Alone	With Trilene	Alone	
Dr. present at delivery	5	7	6	18
Dr. not present at delivery	30	191	180	401
TOTALS	35	198	186	419

Table B.10

HEALTH VISITING

No. of visits paid by Health Visiting Staff during year.

Visits to :—

Total visits

1. Children under 5 years of age	17,908
2. Adults under 65	
Expectant Mothers	687
Tuberculosis Cases	252
Tuberculosis Contacts	650
Other Adults	1,420
3. Adults over 65	
Tuberculosis Cases	4
Tuberculosis Contacts	3
Other Adults	1,228
4. Visits to Assorted Agencies	1,749
5. Ineffective Visits	2,302

Table B.11

HOME NURSING

Total completed cases analysed by sex and age groups during the year.

	No.	Per cent
Total completed cases analysed	613	100
Sex and age groups (age in years)		
0— M	7	1.1
F	6	1.0
5— M	5	0.8
F	5	0.8
15— M	22	3.6
F	105	17.1
45— M	68	11.1
F	89	14.5
65— M	99	16.2
F	207	33.8
All ages— M	201	32.8
F	412	67.2

Analysis of Completed Cases (by diagnosis)

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of cases	Duration of Treatment			
		Average duration of treat- ment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits per case per week
			Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	5	11.6	299	—	5.2
Other infective & parasitic diseases	9	6.4	317	—	5.5
Cancer	60	12.0	3268	16	4.6
Diabetes	14	9.6	875	13	6.6
Anaemias & other blood diseases	53	45.3	2662	1	1.1
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders	1	5.7	12	—	2.1
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	35	20.8	1751	2	2.4
Other diseases of central nervous system	27	22.3	1429	—	2.4
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process	1	0.7	8	—	11.4
Disease of heart and circulatory system	53	21.4	2884	3	2.5
Influenza	6	6.7	104	—	2.6
Pneumonia	6	12.3	137	—	1.9
Bronchitis	28	2.8	405	3	5.2
Other diseases of respiratory System	24	0.9	145	2	6.8
Diseases of digestive system	68	4.2	941	1	3.3
Diseases of genito-urinary system	33	24.3	907	18	1.2
Diseases of the skin	33	17.1	2109	—	3.7
Diseases of bones & organs of movement (including rheumatism & arthritis)...	22	32.2	1368	—	1.9
Senility and ill-defined conditions	73	11.1	2483	4	3.1
Burns and scalds	8	4.1	149	—	4.5
Other accidents, injuries, etc.	20	5.6	402	24	3.8
All other conditions	34	5.9	479	1	2.4
Totals	613	15.6	23134	88	2.4

Table B.13

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Number of vaccinations performed during the year									
	At Clinics					By General Practitioners in course of Private Practice			Total	
	By Assistant Divisional Medical Officers		By General Practitioners on sessional basis			By General Practitioners in course of Private Practice			Total	
	Age in years		Age in years			Age in years			Age in years	
	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over	0—	5—	15 & over	
Primary vaccination...	140	5	12	—	—	—	68	13	57	208
Re-vaccination	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	21	101	3
										69
										107

Table B.14

IMMUNISATION

No. of immunisations completed during the year.

	At Clinics				By General Practitioners in course of private practice				Total			
	By L.H.A. Medical Officers											
	Date of Birth				Date of Birth				Date of Birth			
	1959 to 1963	1949 to 1958	Prior to 1949	All Ages	1959 to 1963	1949 to 1958	Prior to 1949	All Ages	1959 to 1963	1949 to 1958	Prior to 1949	All Ages
†												
Diphtheria only	— —	— 13	— —	— 13	1 —	— 3	— —	1 3	1 —	— 16	— —	1 16
Whooping cough only	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria and whooping cough (combined)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (triple)	593 172	3 —	1 —	597 172	207 28	9 28	— —	216 56	800 200	12 28	1 —	813 228
Diphtheria and tetanus (combined)	2 13	175 754	— 2	177 769	3 2	5 18	— —	8 20	5 15	180 772	— 2	185 789
Tetanus only	— —	— 12	— 2	— 14	— —	23 7	10 3	33 10	— —	23 19	10 5	33 24

† P : Primary immunisations

R : Reinforcement injections

Table B.15

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

			Persons born 1943 to 1962	Born 1933 to 1942	Born 1932 or earlier	All age groups	
First Course Vaccination							
	First Course SALK (2 doses)	Completed during year	47	—	2	49	
	First Course SABIN (3 doses)	Completed during year	712	17	40	769	
	Cumulative Total completed 1st courses to 28th December, 1963		15803	2082	3676	21561	
Reinforcement doses given during year.			Salk Vaccine	42	1	5	48
			Sabin Vaccine	1519	1	14	1534

Table B.16
CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

ADULTS ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Metcalfe Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	1	1
Evelyn Devonshire Convalescent Home, Buxton	1	—
Horncliffe Convalescent Home, Blackpool	—	2
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	—	3
Total	2	6

Table B.17

**UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE
ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES**

Name and address of home	No. Admitted	
	Male	Female
Bryn Aber Nursery, Abergele	3	1
Total	3	1

Table B.18 TUBERCULOSIS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Summary of visits of Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

(1) No. of domiciliary visits

(i) Cases :	
(a) Under 65	252
(b) 65 and over	4
(ii) Contacts :	
(a) Under 65	650
(b) 65 and over	3
(iii) Miscellaneous visits	225
	<hr/>
Total visits to all cases	1,134

Table B.19 B.C.G. VACCINATIONS BY CHEST PHYSICIAN

	Under 2 years of age	2 & under 5 years of age	5 & under 15 years of age	15 years of age and over
No. of persons tested (for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination)	14	17	24	2
No. found positive	1	2	6	1
No. found negative	13	15	18	1
No. of persons vaccinated	30	18	21	1

Table B.20 **B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL LEAVERS AND STUDENTS**

Category	No. of schools completed	No. of parents' consent forms			No. of children			
		Sent to parents	Returned		Tuberculin test performed	Tuberculin test positive	Tuberculin test negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
			Refused	Consented				
School children — under 14	3	394	55	220	186	11	161	160
14—		198	28	145	145	24	120	120
Students — further education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table B.21 **CHIROPODY SERVICE**

Service	No. of Clinics operating at year end	Total No. of clinic sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
			In Clinics	In surgeries	At home	Total	In Clinics	In surgeries	At home	Total
Direct	1	46	532	628	878	2038	112	87	163	362
Voluntary Associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	46	532	628	878	2038	112	87	163	362

Table B.22

HOME HELP SERVICE

Cases attended during the year.

Aged under 65 years					Aged over 65 years			Special cases
Confine-ment at home	Confine-ment away from home	Tuber-culosis	Chronic sick	All other cases	Tuber-culosis	Chronic sick and infirm	All other cases	
20	3	—	—	65	—	395	—	2

Table B.23 **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

No. of patients referred to County Council during year ended 31st December, 1963

Referred by	Mentally Ill			Psychopath				Subnormal			Severely subnormal			
	Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		16 & over		Under age 16		Under age 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners	-	-	26	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	7	17	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Police and courts	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-

Table B.24

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

No. of patients under County Council care at 31st December, 1963

	Mentally Ill			Psychopath			Subnormal			Severely subnormal		
	Under age 16		16 & over	Under age 16		16 & over	Under age 16		16 & over	Under age 16		16 & over
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Total No. of patients under care	-	-	71 149	-	-	-	10 6	15 20	11 10	5 5		
No. of above attending day training centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	- -	8 7	- -	4 3		

Table B.25

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by medical staff during 1963 :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them	8
(b) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of declaration of fitness forms	4
(ii) Other local authority Superannuation schemes	15
(iii) Other local authority Sickness Pay schemes	—
(iv) Fitness to resume work	—
(v) Children in care of Children's Committee	74
(vi) Employmnt of children outside school hours	122
(vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges	46
(viii) Children attending camp schools	14
(ix) Entrants to Teaching profession	43
(x) Oldham Attendance Centre	12
(xi) Convalescence (school children)	21

PART C

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1963.

The year was notable in that 401 premises were included in Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders or were dealt with as individually unfit houses. This considerably exceeded the 1962 total of 303 premises, which was itself a record. With the perpetual staff shortages referred to in my previous reports, this achievement in the housing field was possible only by reason of sustained maximum effort by all concerned, and first-class co-operation from the Departments of the Town Clerk and the Borough Architect.

Progress was made with the preparation of a specification for the proposed Refuse Separation and Incineration Plant, and members of the Committee visited Plants at Birmingham, Salford, Sheffield and Warrington; progress was also made, by the Borough Surveyor, in the acquisition of the site.

The refuse collection service again operated efficiently, and a weekly service was provided. Delivery was taken of the 50 cubic yard vehicle ordered in late 1962, and this greatly facilitated collections in the Langley area. The Committee's Group Incentive Bonus Scheme received national publicity in technical journals, and, as a result, inquiries were received from many interested local authorities.

Throughout most of the year, the Borough was included in a Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restriction) Order and many Movement licences were issued and received.

The Department was again active in ensuring clean food, and some 13 prosecutions were brought under various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

In November, the effect of the technological changes in the gas industry, which had already affected smoke control plans in the North-East, fell upon the North-West, with the issue of Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 69/63. Although the Beaver Committee had forwarned that supplies of gas coke would pave only a 5-year length of the road to full smoke control, the Circular, with its news that all future smoke control areas must be based on fuels other than "soft" cokes, had a shattering effect on most local authorities. The reliance on "hard" coke as the main solid smokeless fuel meant a change to much more expensive appliances in which to burn this fuel;

this great increase in overall costs, together with a caution as to any demands on direct electric space heating caused consternation in some quarters. In Middleton, to the credit of the Council, faith in the clean air movement was reiterated, but in company with most authorities, it was also found necessary to retrench, and the programme as a whole required to be extended in order to spread the financial load.

There appears to be little doubt that, with the prospect of gas from oil, supplies of natural gas, and, eventually, abundant supplies of electricity, the major part of domestic heating will come from these sources, and that we are already witnessing a movement towards this.

Meanwhile, the vast continuing changes in the national fuel industry are placing a great strain on the local authorities, and their officials who have the unenviable task of explaining the situation to the Public.

The year ended once more with some satisfaction as to progress in housing clearance but with regret that again, owing to the continued vacancies for Public Health Inspectors, it had been impossible to do more in so many fields of environmental hygiene.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the members of the Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health for their encouragement and support, and to the Staff of the Department for their work during the year.

I also wish again to thank the Chief Officers of other Departments for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. TRAYNOR,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, ETC.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Middleton's sewage, up to three times dry weather flow, is treated at the Manchester Corporation Sewage Works at Davyhulme. Volumes in excess of six times dry weather flow are discharged to the River Irk by means of storm overflows.

With the exception of isolated farm houses, the only areas of the Borough without proper drainage and sewerage are the villages of Birch and Bowlee. A survey was carried out during 1961 and there are now 188 pail closets serving 192 premises.

In April, 1962, the pail collection service was reorganised within the Incentive Bonus Scheme referred to elsewhere, and since that time all pails have been emptied twice weekly. Disinfectants and deodorants are utilised in the collection.

WATER SUPPLY

The town is supplied with water by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The supply is upland water, of good quality. Details of the catchment area and reservoir installations have been given in previous reports, but a major addition is the newly-completed Greenbooth Reservoir with a capacity of 700 million gallons.

The number of houses supplied by the Joint Board is 17,962.

Supplies are collected from moorland gathering grounds, stored in impounding reservoirs, subjected to chalk addition and sedimentation, and passed through sand filters; chlorine is added when entering supply pipes. An underground supply (Ridd Pit Borehole) can be used to augment supplies if required, water being pumped from the borehole to Clay Lane Storage Reservoir, and mixed with moorland supplies prior to treatment.

The chlorination dosage is 0.2 parts per million; chalk is added at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon and, when necessary, soda ash is added at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per gallon.

Existing water mains have been extended by 725 yards during the year.

A small number of outlying farms have independent water supplies from wells.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The types and numbers of closets existing in the Borough at the end of the year were :—

Table C.1

Pail closets	188
Waste-water closets	1,499
Fresh water closets	15,161

Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Corporation offers to owners a grant towards the cost of conversion of waste-water closets, etc. to water closets.

During the year, 29 owners took advantage of this facility.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In April, 1962 a Group Incentive Bonus Scheme was put into operation for a trial period of six months. The scheme was adopted permanently in September, 1962, and a weekly (viz., Monday to Friday) service is now provided throughout the Borough.

The basic task above which Bonus becomes payable is 100 bins per man per day, and the total work load to achieve a weekly collection is about 160 bins per man per day. Since fewer men are now employed to do the work, there has been no additional cost. Average Bonus earnings are from £2 to £2 10s. 0d. per man per week.

There are in the Borough :

20,264 Movable Dustbins

297 Ashpits

99 Special Containers (Flats, etc.)

and these are dealt with by a labour force of 5 Driver/Loaders and 25 Ashbinmen.

Trade refuse and extraordinary household refuse are collected by an additional vehicle with a crew of 2 men, whilst a further vehicle, also with a crew of 2 men, deals with pail closets and shop salvage collection. Both these crews are included in the Bonus Scheme.

During the year, delivery was taken of a 50 cubic yard Continuous Loading vehicle for use on the Langley Estate.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In 1905, the Authority constructed an Incinerator for the disposal of refuse. With the growth of the town, the annual tonnage of refuse collected became more than the Incinerator could handle.

By 1936, almost one quarter of the refuse was having to be tipped, and the Incinerator was finally closed down in 1937.

In June, 1938, a new Separation and Incineration Plant was officially opened. Again the growth of the town outstripped the capacity of the plant, and, after 24 years, it was finally closed down in early 1962, being in need of complete renewal.

During the year, administrative work was carried out in connection with the acquisition of a site for a new Plant, and the preparation of a detailed specification for this, and for the new Depot to be associated with it.

Meanwhile, the whole of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping. Throughout the year, covering material was excavated from a former tip. The recommendations of the Minister as to the controlling of tipping are complied with in their entirety. In July, delivery was taken of a Weatherill 12.H Loading Shovel.

However, the reserve of tipping space in the Borough is alarmingly small, and it is essential that a return to disposal by Separation and Incineration be made immediately.

It is estimated that a total of 15,500 tons of household refuse was collected during the year.

SALVAGE

With the closing of the Separation Plant, sales of scrap metal virtually ceased.

During the year, the waste paper market was also in poor shape, with reductions in prices and limitations on output. The extremely poor paper baling facilities at the Separation Plant also preclude an output in keeping with the potential.

In the coming year, it is hoped to provide improved interim baling arrangements, though full-scale expansion must be deferred pending better market conditions.

Table C.2

INCOME FROM SALES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

	T.	C.	Q.		£	s.	d.
Baled Cardboard	23	6	3	...	212	10	3
Newspapers	12	8	1	...	102	8	2
Mixed Papers	19	3	0	...	138	16	1
	54	18	0		453	14	6

Table C.3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following tables give details of the various inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:—

Inspections
made, etc.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961

Drainage work	1,836
Conversions	164
Water Supply	187
Houses let in lodgings	25
Poisons (listed sellers)	3
Theatres and places of entertainment	17
Licensed premises (PHA)	8
Tents, vans, sheds, caravans, etc.	205

	Inspections made, etc.
Stables, piggeries, farms, etc.	17
Houses	993
Investigations of Infectious Diseases	217
Verminous conditions and Disinfestation	43
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	242
Total	3,957

(b) HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1961

Houses inspected	1,382
Life queries	336
Investigations—overcrowding	9
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	3,051
Total	4,778

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken :—

Milk, designated, for Bacteria	—	
Milk for chemical analysis	66	
Other foods for chemical analysis	72	
	—	138
Licensed premises	8	
Food preparing, etc., premises	38	
Dairies, milk shops, milk vehicles	87	
Market and shops	200	
Unsound food	34	
Butchers' shops	23	
Fish and chip shops	3	
Ice cream shops	8	
Fishmongers	3	
Greengrocers	3	
Clubs	6	
Restaurants	10	
Grocers' shops	92	
Bakehouses	39	
Miscellaneous visits and re-visits	158	
Schools	3	
Wholesalers	4	
Total	857	

(d) FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Factories	30
Outworkers	6
Total	36

(e) SHOPS ACT, 1950

Hours of closing	14
Welfare (Section 38)	18
	<hr/>
Total	32
	<hr/>

(f) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 45

(g) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rat infestations	137
Mice infestations	68
Re-inspection carried out	320
	<hr/>
Total	525
	<hr/>

(h) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Number of visits	5,162
Smoke Observations	10
Visits by Public Health Inspectors	23
	<hr/>
Total	5,195
	<hr/>

Table C.4

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	36	17,838	2,580	20,454	54
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	427	59	488	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	328	46	376	—
Ship rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	92	12	104	—
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	4	—	4	8	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	4	—	2	6	3
Ship rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	42	15	57	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	8	3	11	—
Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse—Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	4	—	4	—
V. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	36	1,023	68	1,127	—
VI. Number of infested properties in Sections II, III & IV treated by the L.A.	6	432	64	502	—
VII. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	22	868	122	1,012	—

(h) CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) SMOKE CONTROL AREAS :

The position as at 31st December, 1963 is as follows :—

Orders Operative	Acres	Total	
		Premises	Dwellings
Middleton No. 1 (Alkrington)	104	692	692
" No. 2 (Alkrington)	427	1,601	1,580
" No. 3 (Clough Road)	7	90	90
" No. 4 (Sedgley Street)	8	93	93
" No. 5 (Hollin)	112	476	475
" No. 6 (Croft Gates)	4	88	88
" No. 7 (Alkrington)	53	370	364
" No. 8 (Langley)	221	2,326	2,254
" No. 9 (Alkrington)	180	369	365
		<hr/> 6,105	<hr/> 6,001

During the year, survey work was completed on the proposed Middleton No. 10 (Langley) Smoke Control Area, comprising some 2,500 dwellings. However, towards the year-end there were signs that sufficient supplies of "soft" coke would not be available for this Area, and in November, a Ministry Circular No. 69/63 announced officially that all future Orders in the North-West would require to be based on fuels other than "soft" cokes: the Circular also completely revised the conception of acceptable appliances and the financial sums which would rank for grant. As a result, it was necessary to re-survey the proposed No. 10 Area, and this work is in hand.

The Alkrington No. 1 Smoke Control Variation Order came into operation on 1st November, 1963; this Order made permissible the use of sticks and paper in those dwellings which have no gas supply.

Considerable use was again made of office-produced literature, and more than 3,600 leaflets were distributed in various existing and proposed Smoke Control Areas.

(b) INDUSTRY

49 visits were paid to Boilerhouses to inspect alterations and fitting of equipment.

8 further reminders were given to companies still requiring to make steam-raising plant comply with the provisions of the Act. In consequence, 3 plants were converted from coal to solid smokeless fuel, 1 was converted from coal to oil, 1 was converted from hand-fired coal to oil, and 1 plant was closed down.

Prior approval under Section 3 of the Act was given in respect of (a) a conversion from hand-fired to automatically-stoked coal, and (b) a conversion from automatically-stoked coal to oil.

Notification of intention to install was received in respect of 7 new installations.

(c) CHIMNEY HEIGHTS

5 installations required new chimneys and in all cases the proposed heights were below those calculated by the Department to be necessary for proper dispersal of fumes. In each case the height was increased after consultation.

It is regrettable that, some eight years after the passing of the Act, many Architects appear to be unaware of the provisions of Section 10, and new buildings are still being designed with no thought for the necessary chimney height. Only when plans are submitted for Byelaw approval do some Architects become aware of the need, and at that late stage they complain of “destruction of aesthetic values.”

(d) POLLUTION INVESTIGATION

The Corporation is a member Authority of the South-East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

A volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measuring apparatus and a lead peroxide candle are maintained in the district. The readings taken are passed through the Consultative Committee to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Atmospheric pollution	23
Pollution of rivers	1
Fairs	28
Interviews with owners, builders, etc.	269
Public conveniences	26
Tip and salvage depot	221
Refuse collection	212
Improvement Grants	57
Land Charge Searches	872
Accumulations and deposits	2
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	53
Noise Nuisances	1
Total	1,765
Total number of visits	17,190

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints during the year	925
--	-----

NOTICES

Verbal Notices given	720
Verbal Notices complied with	487
Informal Notices served	83

Informal Notices complied with	58
Statutory Notices served	82
Statutory Notices complied with	83

Table C.5

WORK CARRIED OUT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Fresh-water closets choked	2
Waste-water closets choked	71
Drains cleared, repaired or reconstructed	273
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters repaired	13
Water closets repaired	20
Bins provided	20
Accumulations	21
Defective brickwork	2
Roofs repaired	15
Other nuisances abated	43
Plasterwork repaired	5
Sawdust nuisance	3
Waste pipes remedied	5
Doors and windows repaired	17
Water supplies repaired	50
Removal of caravans	67

Table C.6

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Defects found	11
Written Notices served :—	7
Verbal Notices given :—	4
(a) Sanitary defects	9
(b) Other defects	2
Remedied	9
Remedied	2

Table C.7

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(a) Number of Council houses found to be infested	5
Number of Council houses disinfested	5
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested	20
Number of other houses disinfested	20

Premises are treated by spraying with DDT or BHC in either kerosene or water formulations. Malathion is also occasionally used.

HOUSING

Table C.8

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year	Traditional permanent houses	Flats
1. By the local authority	84	55
2. By other local authorities	—	—
3. By other bodies or persons	55	—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,813
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	3,265
(c)	Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	871
(2)	Total number of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, estimated ... (Individually unfit)	4

2. HOUSES DEMOLISHED :

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Per- Fam- sons lies	
In Clearance Areas :—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	147	455	202
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	20	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	—	5	2
Not in Clearance Areas :—			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED :

	Number	Displaced during year Per- Families	
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	2	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

4. HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	320	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	—	85
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

5. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957) :

	No. of houses	No. of sepa- rate dwellings contained in Column 1
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

6. PURCHASE of HOUSES BY AGREEMENT :

	No. of houses	No. of occu- pants of houses in Column 1
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

7. HOUSING ACT, 1949 AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, ETC. :

Action during year :	Private bodies or individuals	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	Local Authority	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	5	5	—	—	—	—

(b) Approved by local authority	6	6	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—	—	—
(e) Work completed	4	4	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	—	—	—	—
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	—	—	—	—

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959—
STANDARD GRANTS :

Action during year :	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority	31
(b) Approved by local authority	33
(c) Work completed	30

HOUSING ACTS, 1936—1961

Summary of Houses in Areas Recommended for Clearance in Eighth Year's Programme

Designation of Area	No. of Properties Involved
The Cheapside Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)	8
The Boarshaw Road No. 1. Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)	55
The Boarshaw Road No. 2 Clearance Area (1963)	The Boarshaw Road No. 2 C.P.O. 1963
The Boarshaw Road No. 3 Clearance Area (1963)	
The Boarshaw Road No. 4 Clearance Area (1963)	
The Boarshaw Road No. 5 Clearance Area (1963)	10
The Morton Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)	14
The Wood Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)	36
The Mount Pleasant (Rhodes) Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)	15
The Fielding Street No. 1 Clearance Area (1963)	6

The Clarkson Street (Rhodes) Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)		17
The Fielding Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)		35
The Grimshaw Lane Clearance Area (1963)		6
The Grimshaw Lane Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)		22
The Townley Street Clearance Area (1963)	} The Townley Street C.P.O. 1963	31
The Sharpe Street Clearance Area (1963)		
The Top Schwabe Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)		5
The Central Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)		11
The Moorclose No. 1 Clearance Area (1963)	} The Moorclose C.P.O. 1963	69
The Moorclose No. 2 Clearance Area (1963)		
The Moorclose No. 3 Clearance Area (1963)		
The Moorclose No. 4 Clearance Area (1963)		
The Moorclose No. 5 Clearance Area (1963)		
The Moorclose No. 6 Clearance Area (1963)		
The Factory Street Compulsory Purchase Order (1963)		4
Total		<u>397</u>

HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER INDIVIDUALLY UNFIT PROCEDURE

Section 16 Housing Act, 1957	
Phoenix House	1
Informal Action :	
57 Wood Street West	1
1 and 3 Chapel Street	2
	<hr/>
Total	4
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	401

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Food and Drugs Acts

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 138, particulars of which are given below :—

Table C.9

Samples	Number	Genuine
Milk	66	65
Tinned Peas	1	1
Bacon	1	1
Sugar	1	1
Bread	2	1
Codeine Tablets	1	1
Syrup of Figs	1	1
Stuffed Pork Meat Roll	2	1
Jar of Beetroot	2	2
Butter	1	1
Almond Oil	1	1
Gravy Browning	1	1
Lemon Cheese Preserve	1	1
Boric Lint	1	1
Salmon Spread	1	1
Pickled Onions	1	—
Pickled Gherkins	1	1
Meat Pie	1	1
Tooth (Human)	1	1
Barley	2	2
Camphorated Oil	1	1
Jar of Honey	1	1
Condensed Milk	1	1
Calamine Lotion	1	1
Beef Sausages	1	1
Teacake	1	—
Dripping	1	1
Lard	4	4
Olive Oil	2	2
Cod Liver Oil	1	1
Malt Vinegar	3	3
Saccharin Tablets	1	1
Fresh Cream	2	2
Pilchards	1	1
Zinc Ointment	1	1
Travel Sickness Tablets	1	1
Beef Paste	1	1
Flour	3	3
Cheese	1	1
Barm Cake	1	—
Rice	1	1
Liquid Paraffin	1	1
Salmon Paste	1	1
Tinned Fruit	1	1
Blackcurrant Drink	1	1
Water (Towns)	3	3

Mincemeat Preserve	2	2
Jelly	2	2
Tinned Soup	2	2
Jam	2	2
Sherry	1	1
Wine	1	1
Light Ale	1	1
Stout	1	1
	—	—
TOTAL	138	132
	—	—

The samples not considered genuine are as follows :—

Sample No.	Item	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
12	One pint of milk	Freezing point indicated 1.1% extraneous water. Freezing point to 0.523°C.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
20	Stuffed Pork meat roll.	The side of meat roll stained with approximately 16 mlg. of iron in the form of sulphides caused by pitting of the tin plate along seam of can.	Complainant informed.
42	Pickles—silver skin onions.	Contained 25 minute fragments of dark coloured vegetable matter loose in the jar. 11 similar fragments underneath the surface skin of five of the onions. Total weight of fragments approximately 1 mlg. Onions of the same satisfactory.	Manufacturer notified and complainant informed.
76	Piece of teacake.	Contained 0.045 gr. of the wheat protein gluten stained with 0.1 mlg. of iron.	Complainant informed.
83	Bread.	Heavily infected by mould of pencilium type. No soil or dirt detected.	Complainant and vendor notified.
103	Barm cake.	Contained 40 mlg. of partly dried yeast.	Complainant and baker informed.

MEAT AND FOOD WHERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN—1963

Other items—		Result	
(a)	Mouldy potted beef paste.	Fine	£5
(b)	Mouldy crumpets.	"	£5
(c)	Mouldy steak and kidney pie	"	£15
(d)	Mouldy meat and potato pie	"	£10
(e) (i)	Mouldy pork pie	"	£20
(ii)	Proceedings under Food Hygiene Regulations resulting from (i)	"	£15
(f)	Strawberry flan containing foreign body	"	£10
(g)	Sale of unsound chicken	"	£10 + £2.0.7 costs
(h)	Barm cake containing insect.	"	£5
(i)	Mouldy chocolate cakes.	"	£25 + £2.0.0 costs

Other items—		Result
(j)	Mouldy beef sausages	„ £10
(k)	Chocolate biscuit containing insect.	„ £1
(l)	Meat and potato pie containing wire.	„ £20
Total		„ £151 + £4.0.7 costs
Total penalties £155 0s. 7d.		

Meat and other Foods Continued

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Action Taken
1.	Rolled Oats containing foreign body.	Warning given.
3.	Opened tin of tomatoes containing safety pin and washer.	Vendor warned.
4.	Tin of fruit containing a dead wasp.	No proceedings.
6.	Tin of pineapple cubes containing small insect.	Packers warned.
8.	Steak and kidney pie containing a foreign body.	No proceedings.
10.	Portion of fish containing parasitic worm.	No proceedings.
14.	Dirty milk bottle.	Dairy warned.
17.	Wrapped loaf in mouldy condition.	No proceedings.
21.	Half pound pack of butter containing fly.	Proceedings not recommended.
24.	Bottle of blackcurrant drink.	Genuine—complainant informed.
28.	Mixed biscuits, badly stained.	Manufacturer warned.
31.	Brown loaf containing caterpillar.	No proceedings, Entomologist considered it a house pest.
32.	Tin of strawberries containing dark material.	Inspected food factory. Apologies received.
33.	Packet of Corn Flakes containing insect.	Wholesaler warned.

Table C.10

Meat and other Foods Condemned—1963

(Total quantity of stock examined and condemned)

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Fruit	3	1	5	14
Canned Vegetables	—	3	11	6
Canned Rice and Sago	—	—	3	3
Canned Fish	—	—	11	3
Canned Cooked Ham	1	2	10	4
Canned Corned Beef	—	1	11	—
Canned Cooked Pork	—	1	9	12
Canned Stewed Steak	1	1	7	—
Canned Luncheon Meat	—	—	18	—
Canned Cooked Chicken	—	—	3	—
Other Canned Meats	1	—	3	2
Loose Meats	3	1	10	—
Bacon and Ham	—	2	12	8
Sausages	—	1	4	8
Pies and Puddings	—	1	1	6
Soups	—	—	5	13
Butter, Margarine, and Cheese	—	2	10	8
Flour	—	—	18	—
Cereals	—	—	3	14
Evaporated Milk	—	2	6	5
Beverages	—	—	—	12
Preserves	—	—	3	12
Pickled Foods	—	—	7	12
Biscuits and Cream Crackers	—	—	5	12
Loose Vegetables	6	3	13	12
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	3	—	2	4
Other Miscellaneous Foods	—	3	15	—

Table C.11

MILK SUPPLY

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Number of registered distributors operating from :

(a) Dairies in the district	18
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	119

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Number of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—

(a) Pasteurising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b))	Nil
(b) Sterilising plant (Reg. 12(1) (b))	Nil
(c) Pre-packed milk (Reg. 12(1) (c))	127
Tuberculin Tested milk (Reg. 12(1) (d))	5

Table C.12

MILK SAMPLING

	Number submitted	Result	Remarks
(a) Chemical Analysis	66	65 genuine	14 low or slightly low in solids not fat.
Sample No. 12		Freezing Point indicates 1.1% of extraneous water. Freezing Point 0.523°C (Hortvet).	Vendor cautioned.
(b) Biological—			
(i) Tuberculosis	—	—	—
(ii) Brucellosis			
(a) Culture Test	—	—	—
(b) Biological Test	—	—	—

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	—	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	139	30	7	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	142	30	7	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing Offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NIL RETURN						

Times Printing Co. Ltd., Union Street, Oldham
